

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		DATE	27 May 87
TO: D/OS		EO B	
ROOM NO. 6S17	BUILDING		
REMARKS: FYI ✓ DD/PS Registry			
FROM:		EXA/DDA	
ROOM NO. 7D24	BUILDING Hqs	EXTENSION	

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
ROUTING SLIP

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP

26 May 87

TO:		ACTION	INFO	DATE	INITIAL
	W/DCI		X		
2	DDCI				
3	EXDIR				
4	D/ICS				
5	DDI		X		
6	DDA		X		
7	DDO				
8	DDS&T				
9	Chm/NIC		X		
10	GC		X		
11	IG				
12	Compt				
13	D/OCA				
14	D/PAO				
15	D/PERS				
16	D/Ex Staff		X		
17	NIO/HARC		X		
18	D/OGI/DI		X		
19					
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SUSPENSE		Date			

Remarks

3637 (10-81)

TO: (Name, office symbol, room number, building, Agency/Post)	Initials	Date
1. EXA/DDA		MAY 29 1987
2. ADDA		
3. DDA		
4. DDA/Registry		
5.		
Action	File	Note and Return
Approval	For Clearance	Per Conversation
As Requested	For Correction	Prepare Reply
Circulate	For Your Information	See Me
Comment	Investigate	Signature
Coordination	Justify	

REMARKS

cc: D/OMS for info.
D/OS for info.

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FROM: (Name, org. symbol, Agency/Post)	Room No.—Bldg.
	Phone No.

5041-102

OPTIONAL FORM 41 (Rev. 7-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.206

OS REGISTRY

28 MAY 1987

87-1970X

NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD DIRECTIVE # 2DDA/REG
LOGGED

PURPOSE. In furtherance of the direction contained in Executive Order 12590 establishing the National Drug Policy Board, this directive delineates responsibilities among the various Federal departments and agencies for a coordinated, cohesive and effective approach to Federal drug control efforts.

BACKGROUND. The fight against drug abuse and trafficking has been one of the highest priorities of the Reagan Administration. Federal spending on Federal drug programs has tripled since 1981, and there have been major accomplishments on all fronts in the continuing battle. Yet the drug problem is highly complex and pervasive. Consequently, anti-drug forces must be constantly on the offensive and cannot rest on past successes.

To consolidate efforts of earlier Administration initiatives, President Reagan announced last summer a six-point program to build on past accomplishments and lead America to a drug-free society. The six goals of the President's policy are: a drug-free workplace, drug-free schools, expanded treatment and rehabilitation for abusers, improved international cooperation, strengthened law enforcement, and increased public awareness.

On March 26, 1987, the President signed Executive Order 12590, establishing the National Drug Policy Board as the body to coordinate all anti-drug policy matters of the Federal Government. The National Drug Policy Board incorporates the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board established by the National Narcotics Act of 1984 and brings policy decision on all demand and supply anti-drug programs to the same policy forum. The Executive Order officially establishes two Coordinating Groups under the Policy Board - one for Drug Enforcement and one for Drug Abuse Prevention and Health.

The Chairman of the Policy Board is designated as the primary advisor to the President and the Congress on national and international drug abuse programs and policies. The Board is charged with developing national drug policy and coordinating the activities of the Executive departments and agencies to reduce the supply and use of illegal drugs. One of the specific tasks of the Board is to provide policy guidance and resolve differences concerning interagency activities.

RESPONSIBILITIES. The National Drug Policy Board is a cabinet-level body chaired by the Attorney General, with the Secretary of Health and Human Services serving as Vice Chairman. The Board is responsible for:

- o Developing and coordinating all Federal drug policy
- o Coordinating the drug related activities of the Executive Branch

- o Executing Presidential directives and Executive Orders
- o Resolving interagency differences.

Policy Board members are identified in Executive Order 12590.

COORDINATING GROUPS. Under the guidance of the Policy Board, the Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Coordinating and the Drug Enforcement Coordinating Groups will be responsible for:

- o Developing and coordinating strategies to implement drug policy
- o Approving implementation plans of lead agencies

Members of the Coordinating Groups consist of agency heads, Assistant Secretaries and other senior government officials as determined by the Chairman of the National Drug Policy Board.

LEAD AGENCY. Lead agencies are designated for a specific function or area. They will develop and coordinate plans, and be responsible for their implementation once approved by the Coordinating Groups. The Lead Agencies will be responsible for their respective functions or areas and will be guided by the following:

- o No exclusive responsibility, rather they are to lead interagency process
- o Responsible for integration of total program within area or function
- o Responsible to NDPB and Coordinating Group for developing specific strategy and implementation plans for the particular areas or function.
- o No operational command authority
- o Raise unresolved interagency issues to Coordinating Group

The designation of lead agencies does not affect the statutory responsibilities of other agencies nor internal reporting channels or supervision and policy oversight authority as established by each executive department.

DEMAND REDUCTION

The Drug Abuse Prevention and Health Coordinating Group is responsible for coordinating Federal prevention and awareness initiatives, including the development and dissemination of information. The traditional functional areas associated with reducing the demand for drugs -- education, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and research -- will be addressed as they relate to segments of our society. Because people are the

focus of reducing the demand for drugs, the four Coordinating Group subcommittees responsible for the demand-side functional areas noted above address distinct segments of the target population based on age and the degree of drug use or risk.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

The Department of Health and Human Services is the Federal lead agency for developing, coordinating, and implementing federal activities for the treatment, rehabilitation, and research relating to drug-users. The Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse chairs the Subcommittee on Treatment and Rehabilitation. This group will focus on the most difficult segment of the drug user population--the long-term addicts. Principal issues this Subcommittee will address include the general areas of long term drug treatment and rehabilitation, the relationship between IV drug use and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), drug abuse and homelessness, social factors leading to drug abuse, and comorbidity factors (such as poverty, a lack of marketable skills and illiteracy) that often perpetuate and result from substance abuse. The Department of Health and Human Services will coordinate with NIDA, HRSA, DOD, VA, NIAAA, HUD, Social Security, NIMH, DCC, DoEd, Labor and State.

High Risk Youth

The Department of Justice is the lead Federal agency for developing, coordinating, and implementing federal activities aimed at reducing drug use by high risk youth. The Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, chairs the Subcommittee on High Risk Youth. This group will focus on issues related to young people with a high risk of becoming chronic drug users. This population includes children (1) with mental disorders, (2) who are criminal offenders or dropouts, and/or (3) are from "dysfunctional" families with a history of alcoholism or drug abuse or other problem behaviors. Department of Justice will coordinate with Bureau of Indian Affairs, HUD, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, National Institute of Justice, Transportation, DEA, ACTION, NIDA and DOEEd.

Mainstream Adults

The Office of Personnel Management is the lead Federal agency for reducing drugs in the federal workplace. The Deputy Director of the Office of Personnel Management chairs the Subcommittee on Workplace Issues. This subcommittee will address the adult population that uses or condones the use of drugs in the federal workplace. The focus is on the workplace as an opportunity to reach individuals about the unacceptability of drug use and as a forum to provide information/materials which they can give to their children. Further, this group provides oversight for implementing the drug testing initiative and carrying out the President's Executive Order 12564 on a drug-free

workplace. The Department of Labor will perform a similar role in the private sector workplace. The Department of Transportation will be the primary agency for ensuring drug-free transportation in the public and private sectors. Coordination will be accomplished with OPM, DOD, DOT, DOJ, Labor, DHHS, ACTION, OMB, Commerce and Energy.

Prevention Education

The Department of Education is the lead Federal agency for reducing drugs in the schools. The Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Education chairs the Subcommittee on Prevention Education. The focus is on non-using youth and early users. The group serves to expand the "Just Say No" message and supports youth's decisions not to use drugs. The Department of Education will coordinate with HHS, USDA, State, DOE, USIA, ACTION, DEA, DOJ, NIDA, DOD, Customs, OSAP, DOT, HUD and Interior.

SUPPLY REDUCTION

The Drug Enforcement Coordinating Group is responsible for coordination of Federal activities and initiatives to reduce the supply of illicit drugs. Functional delineation of activities is specified for interagency coordination in the following areas: investigations, prosecution, international programs, intelligence and interdiction.

Investigations

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency responsible for drug investigations. DEA is charged with coordinating the investigation and prosecution of major traffickers, preparing illicit drug cases for prosecution and for working with the FBI, Customs, IRS and other Federal agencies, and state and local law enforcement agencies on drug investigations. DEA, under the Ambassador, will continue to serve as the focal point for overseas drug investigations. DEA will provide a coordinating mechanism to ensure drug investigations are not duplicated and to support other agencies investigations in such areas as organized crime and terrorism where they may be drug-related activity.

Prosecution

The Justice Department is the lead Federal agency for the prosecution of drug trafficking investigations and related crimes in Federal court. The U.S. Attorneys shall coordinate major drug prosecutions with DEA, FBI, Customs, Coast Guard, IRS and other concerned Federal and State/local law enforcement authorities. Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDEF) will continue to be the coordinating entity in established areas.

International Drug Control

The State Department is the lead Federal agency responsible for coordinating U.S. drug control effort overseas. The international strategy involves both diplomatic and programmatic initiatives. By coordinating the development of country and regional plans, State is responsible for programs to reduce illicit crop cultivation and processing, to formulate overseas public diplomacy/drug awareness initiatives, to facilitate related training, and to destabilize trafficking operations as close to the source as possible. State oversees joint U.S.-host nation programs for eradication, development and economic assistance. Agencies performing their responsibilities overseas will continue to work under the authority of the Ambassador. The Department of State will coordinate activities with Justice, FBI, DEA, DOD, JCS, CIA, NSC, Coast Guard, Customs and other Federal entities.

Intelligence

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead Federal agency responsible for drug enforcement intelligence. Notwithstanding the responsibilities of the Intelligence Community, DEA will coordinate the collection, analysis and dissemination of all drug related intelligence. DEA, in conjunction with the FBI and Intelligence Community is responsible for preparing strategic intelligence reports, including patterns of international and domestic illicit drug production and distribution. DEA directs the operation of the interagency EPIC as the clearinghouse for all tactical drug intelligence, and is responsible for ensuring that all Federal enforcement agencies receive adequate and effective intelligence support. DEA will ensure drug intelligence activities are coordinated with the appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies, State, and the Intelligence Community.

Interdiction

The Customs Service is the lead Federal agency responsible for the interdiction of illicit drugs into the United States with the Coast Guard as the principal deputy. This assignment is intended to ensure a sustained effort by these principal agencies and will include other Federal, state and local law enforcement entities. Coordination for interdiction will include the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the State Department, the Defense Department, the Federal Aviation Administration, and other participants in the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System as necessary.

Lead agency responsibility for interdiction is further defined as follows:

1. The Customs Service is the lead agency responsible at the ports-of-entry and land borders of the U.S. with the principal support of the Immigration and Naturalization Service between the ports-of-entry, along with DEA, and others.
2. The Coast Guard is the lead agency responsible for the maritime area from the shoreline seaward with the support of Customs, DEA, State, Defense, and others.
3. Customs and Coast Guard are jointly responsible for air interdiction. Specifically, Customs and Coast Guard are responsible for providing primary resources in the following areas:
 - Southwest Land Borders
 - Surveillance and Detection - Customs
 - Interception and Tracking - Customs
 - Apprehension - Customs
 - Southeast Maritime Area and International Maritime
 - Surveillance and Detection - Coast Guard
 - Interception and Tracking - Customs
 - Apprehension - Customs

Operational control of air interdiction resources will be accomplished through the Southwest C³I Center under Customs command and the Southeast C³I Center under a rotating command with Customs and Coast Guard. Tasking for the C³I Centers will come from the Land and Maritime lead agencies.